

quently argued in favor of the recognition of the Southern Confederacy, and has expressed himself bitterly against the policy of the Gov-

was, that the States have seceded, the Government was destroyed, and that the attempt of the Government to sustain itself by force of

KING, FOREMAN, PHILADELPHIA

George Gordon, recalled by the Committee, testifies "that on Monday following the battle of Bull Run, Mr. DeFrees came into the office and told me that our troops were falling back on Washington, and the President was following in force and approaching Washington. Mr. King, the foreman of the press-room, said (after DeFrees left), that he was damned glad that the damned Yankees were being wiped out." He (King) said, "he would sooner the Southern people should have possession of the city than the Northern people." He also said, "We would have a better state of things here if the Southern people were to take over. There would be no more fuss; that they would keep out of Government, and the Northern people would not." Witness further testifies "K

Administration, and have a decent Government, such as Beauregard would give us?"

**REWARD'S DEPARTMENT.**

The number of clerks employed in the State Department is comparatively small, consequently they were not many traitors found in it. We have space only for the following:

**IN CHARGE OF THE MAILS AND DISPATCHES OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT.**

Although the name of Wm. Fliberty is not embraced in the list of employes transmitted to the Committee by the State Department on the 15th of July, 1861, yet the Committee has evidence that he was employed in that Department. The following is the list of names

W. Williams, a resident of Washington, testifies "to his acquaintance with Wm. Fishery, a clerk in the State Department. Williams states "that Fishery had been in the rebel army, and that his wife is a rabid secessionist. That the day after the battle of Bull Run he was seen in the streets of Washington, and that he was seen in the streets of the neighbors, greatly rejoicing over the defeat of our troops." Williams further states that Fishery had been in the rebel army, and that his reputation is that of a secessionist."

John Keems, a clerk in the Sixth Army Office, also testifies "that Wm. Fishery, clerk in the State Department, is his near neighbor. He states that Fishery is in the constant practice of expressing the strongest disunion sentiments, whenever occasion offers. They openly exult at our losses, or at any disaster that befalls our arms."

Another witness, John T. Hallock, testifies "that Fishery has a son in the rebel army."

John Plant testified that he knew Best, that his "associations were mostly with secessionists," and that he had heard him say "the South was bound to secede," and "I am a free man, and careful what he says in the presence of Union men, the witness states, "but he has seen enough of him and heard him say enough to make it perfectly certain to his mind that he is a strong secessionist, and that his entire sympathies are with the South in this rebellion."

Another witness, Thomas Thomas, states that he had known the person in question for seven years, and had "never heard him say a word against the Union, nor express any sympathy with the secessionists."

There are several witnesses in this case. The first, J. W. Byrd, testified that he had heard Davidson say that he understood they intended to force the employers to raise the salary of the Pullman men. But he did not know enough-it is not stated, he is not a United States man.

James H. Rice testified that his (Davidson's) associations are almost almost altogether with secessionists, and from his knowledge of the Pullman men, he is sure that Davidson is a secessionist, and that his entire sympathies are with the rebels.

W. H. Forest testified that Davidson is full of glittering and dangerous ideas, and that he knows of no one in this city to be in sympathy with the rebels.

ONE OF LANGRISH'S SONS-GEORGE W. PHILLIPS.

DEPUTY MARSHAL.

The witness, Anson Duval, is one of the keepers of the city jail, and testifies "that in his belief Davidson is a secessionist."

and for this District, say in the presence of the witnesses," that the election of Mr. Lincoln was or would be a sectional matter, and that the "people of this District are not going to let it." Witness further states, "that while he has held the position of keeper of the jail, he has never been accused of any crime on the charge of treason, and in relation to whom we had orders from the military authorities to be kept in custody, and that he has been, and notwithstanding the fact that persons would present themselves at the jail with a permit from Mr. Phillips, Deputy Marshal."

"Witness further states, that in relation to the matter and was removed from his place as keeper of the jail, because he did so. Col. [redacted] further states, that he is a witness that "his removal was owing to his incessant opposition to Deputy-Marshal Phillips, and that he had been removed from the jail, because he was a friend of [redacted] named James G. Bennett, Wm. H. Ward, John

know what to do—whether to remain here, or go back to Virginia and join the Confederacy," the letter said. "I am sure that you will know what to do."

Phillips (his friend) had, in the presence of others, recruited over the result of Bull Run fight, and "the South," the letter said.

Phillips further states, "that Deputy Marshal Phillips is the intimate friend and associate of the Governor of Virginia, and the Secretary of the War (Geo. H. Foyman), is one of the Guards at the city jail, and testifies, 'that the general order of the jail were, not to permit any one to see the prisoners, but that there appeared to be no difficulty in people getting in to see them, through a pass given by the jailer.' Phillips further states, 'that many persons often visited the prisoners confined there, who were understood to be Confederate soldiers.' Phillips further states, 'that Wm. H. Foyman, and J. C. Carlisle took an active part in assisting the prisoners, trying to impress the authorities with the necessity of releasing them.'

The witnesses, LEWIS CLIPPLE, Postmaster, Washington, D. C.; testifies to his acquaintance with Ward H. Lamon, U. S. Marshal for the District of Columbia, and that he has been informed that Lamon has recently appointed James Wise clerk in his office, in place of Mr. M. M. McLaughlin, his former "letter teller." That James Wise was a member of a band of men known as the "National Union League," in this city, and that he was one of the men who attended the meeting of the Republican voters in this city on the night of the 6th of Nov., 1890.

**Capt. Porter Challenges the Rebels**  
UNITED STATES CHEMICAL FLEET,  
FORT JEFFERSON, MISSISSIPPI  
FORT JEFFERSON, June 24.—(AP)—The  
In order that your readers may form a correct estimate of the authors of the misapplied correspondence, respectively, a brief explanation of the situation at Fort Jefferson is in order. The commander of the rebel garrison here, a one of the most desperate and unscrupulous of the same time, has been in the life of the war since before he was at least a dozen years old, and now he needs on this armed challenge. The garrison is well known to be the headquarters of every rebel in this part of the State. Frequently runs up the Mississippi to

down from the river to borrow to use if I  
is afraid he will draw a bee line to California,  
as he has before always done.

The point of view of the Fort is  
one of the room-water horses, and he will  
be expected to waste compliments on  
his vice transusable and cowardly condition  
in his hands in regularity of his  
is a very thin copy of his first dispatch to  
the Commander of the troops, written after  
the first rejection of his seven orders  
under the shelter of his land batteries  
columns:

WORTH TO MILLER.

Come out here, you cowardly reptile, and show  
your gunboats.

WORTH'S REPLY.

Go to hell, you cowardly reptile, and show  
your gunboats.

COLLIER, JR., Jan. 15, 1861.

Commander Porter, on United States Gunboat  
"Albatross."

Be-It the United States Gunboat "Albatross" will soon

"I am glad to hear that the power is in our hands. As always you are my admirer," said the obedient servant.  
 "I am glad to hear that," said the captain, comparing C. R. T. to his own troops.  
 CAPT. PORTER'S REPLY.  
 I AM GLAD TO HEAR THAT THE POWER IS IN OUR HANDS. AS ALWAYS YOU ARE MY ADMIRER.  
 FOUR THIRTY-NINE, NEW YORK, JAN. 12, 1901.  
 THE LIEUT. MARK MILLER, COMMANDING A REGIMENT OF THE NEW YORK MILITIA.  
 "Commander Porter has a truly finished eye. He has first, studied and absorbed your rules; then he has put them into practice. He has not only, but completely, put them into practice; but he has not only put them into practice, but he has put them into practice in a way that is really surprising to myself, and you shall see that this is a matter of fact. You have the courage to do so and so on."

men enter their place they will be shot  
and their way cut. Capt. F. only holding  
running water the enemy find the way.











# A YOUNG WOMAN KILLED

## Had History of the Case.

The police authorities here for some time past have been looking into the case of a young woman named Rose—sometimes called Madeline Rose—who was killed in the city of Chicago, who has for two or three years kept a house for disreputable purposes at 111 State street. It is alleged, however, that she was a respectable woman, and that she was killed by a man named John McLean, who was a member of the police force. The case has been a long one, and the police have been looking into it for some time. The woman was found dead in her room, and the police have been looking into the case ever since. The man, John McLean, was arrested and charged with the murder. He is now in jail, and the case is still open.

# THE MILITARY EQUIPMENT BUSINESS OF CHICAGO.

## DETAILS OF THE BUSINESS.

### Over a Million Dollars Expended in Chicago.

The manufacture of military equipment in this city is a branch of industry recent in its history, and during the last few years it has become a very important one. The business is now worth over a million dollars annually, and it is expected that it will continue to grow for many years to come. The equipment is made for the United States Army, and it is also made for the various states and territories. The business is a very profitable one, and it is one of the most important branches of industry in Chicago.

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